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Allen-Scott Report**New 3-Group Cuban Policy Based On Unconfirmed, Planted Line**

By ROBERT S. ALLEN and PAUL SCOTT

President Kennedy's new approach of looking for an "acceptable" Castro replacement from within the Cuban government is based on policy estimates as strange as the one that misled him into believing Russia would never send "offensive" weapons to Cuba.

The new estimates, originating from a branch of the Central Intelligence Agency headed by Sherman Kent, portrayed the Cuban leadership as sharply divided into three groups, including one favoring a Tito-type Red regime, one pro-Soviet, and the other pro-Red China.

One of the estimates being widely leaked by the State Department suggests a Sino-Soviet struggle among the conflicting leadership groups in allegiance of the Cuban government.



Mr. Allen

ACCORDING TO reliable officials whose Cuban information has been accurate in the past, the U.S. has no "hard" intelligence to support these assumptions on which the President's new policy — hinted in his Miami speech — is based.

Instead, these veteran intelligence experts say that the most reliable information clearly shows that a "united" six-man national directorate is now ruling Cuba.

Headed by Premier Castro, this directorate takes its policy guidance from Moscow and includes Raul Castro, Ernesto (Che) Guevara, President Dorticos, Blas Roca and Emilio Aragon.

All of these officials are reported as "dedicated" Communists who proved their loyalty to Moscow during the recent Cuban crisis. The directorate, without a single dissenting vote, endorsed the withdrawal of the Soviet missiles and IL-28 bombers from Cuba.

The latter action came after Deputy Premier Mikoyan brought word from Premier Khrushchev that he had definite assurances there would be no U.S. invasion.

AS EXCLUSIVELY reported in this column on Dec. 26, the Kremlin is exercising increasing control over these Cuban officials through Sov-

iet General C. Sizzenko, commander-in-chief, of an estimated 28,000 to 33,000 Russian troops in Cuba.

Sizzenko issues direct orders to the directorate. Significantly, these orders usually are based on messages received from the Kremlin via the new Soviet Communications Center.

Located outside of Havana, this center is one of the most advanced in the world. It contains some of the most modern radio transmission and intercept equipment in existence.

There are other signs of increased Russian influence in Cuba. The Soviet Army Command areas are still growing in size despite the departure of "a few hundred Russian technicians" in recent weeks. Also, the estimated 1,200 Chinese Communist technicians in Cuba are now quartered in one of the Soviet areas near Banes.

THE ONLY LATENT American support for the President's new Cuban tack comes from Brazil's left-leaning President Goulart, whose agents have planted the unconfirmed stories about the three conflicting groups in Cuba.

In behalf of the new Kennedy policy, Goulart has told U.S. officials that he will make a concentrated effort to get Castro to follow what could be called a Yugoslav position, with special emphasis on a new brand of "Latin American socialism."

No time limit has been set for this Goulart move, but he believes there is enough support in the Cuban government to influence Castro to consider becoming a Caribbean Tito — minimizing his link with Russia.

President Goulart, with Russian support, has been trying to work out a negotiated settlement to permit Cuba to return to the Organization of American States and the withdrawal of American forces from Cuba. The withdrawal of Soviet rockets from Cuba was expelled from the O.A.S. a year ago after the hemispheric foreign ministers found its "Marxist-Leninist" regime "incompatible" with the ideals of democracy.

Under Goulart's plan, Castro would be offered hemispheric economic aid in exchange for the pledge not to export his style of communism, and not to use Cuba as a base for medium range Soviet missiles or bombers.

The Goulart concept is carefully being studied by presidential assistant McGeorge Bundy, who serves as secretary to the National Security Council, highest U.S. policy-making body.

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